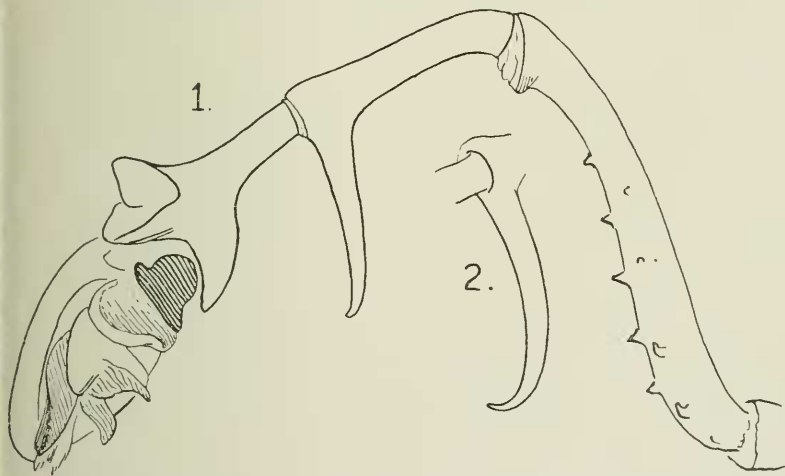


Notes on the Spiders collected by Frits Johansen  
of the "Danmark Expedition" 1906--8 to  
Northeastern Greenland, Latitude  
 $76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $77^{\circ}$  North.

By  
J. H. Emerton.

About 50 spiders were collected belonging to three species, all of which have been found by other arctic explorers and described in their reports, for reference to which see Strand's list of arctic spiders in the "Fauna Arctica".

*Erigone psychrophila* Thorell, 1871.

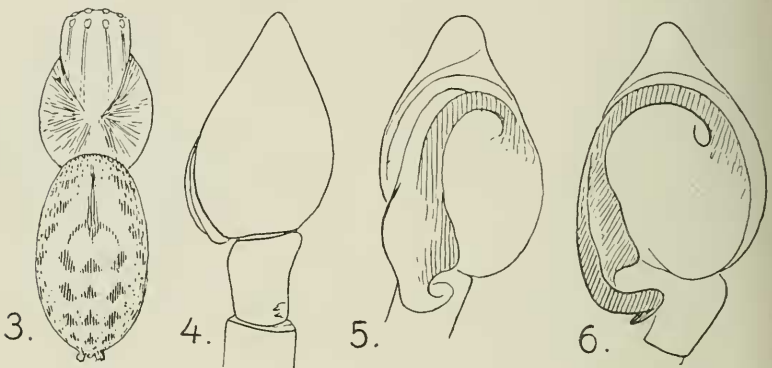


Several specimens of both sexes were taken at Danmarks Havn, July 5, 1907, on the undersides of loose stones with their egg cocoons. The palpus of the male has a characteristic form shown in the figures. The process at the end of the tibia is nearly as long

as the tibia itself, and is curved inward as shown in fig. 2, which shows it as it appears when seen from in front. From the side as shown in fig. 1, the curve can hardly be seen.

*Dictyna hamifera* Thorell, 1872.

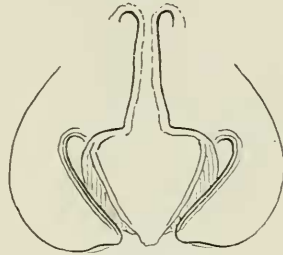
One adult male from rocks at Danmarks Havn June 20, 1907, and several immature individuals from Snenæs, July 15, 1907 and Hvalrosodden, June 23, 1908, appear to belong to this species of which Thorell has given a long description but no figure. The male is in good condition. It is 3 mm long, with the femur of



the first leg 1 mm and the tibia of the same length. The colors and markings are like those of the light form of *D. muraria* or like the European *D. arundinacea*, the general color pale and translucent with gray markings, fig. 3. The cephalothorax is yellower and brighter in color than the abdomen. The head has four narrow lines extending back from the eyes covered in life by lines of hairs. The sides of the cephalothorax are darker than the middle, with faint, radiating gray marks which become lighter toward the outer edge. The abdomen is marked with a series of spots partly united into three rows all covered in life and partly obscured by gray hairs. The mandibles are long and bowed in the middle as in all the males of this genus. The tibia of the male palpus is a little longer than wide and the two-spined process is very small and placed close to the basal end on the upper side, fig. 4. The palpal organ is of the type of *muraria* and *volucripes* with the parts of moderate size, figs. 5, 6.

*Pardosa glacialis* Thorell, 1872.

This species is one of the most widely diffused on the American continent. It is found on the west coast of Greenland and southward along the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland to Maine and Massachusetts, on all mountains above the trees, and in bogs across Canada to the Pacific and Arctic coasts. Several specimens of both sexes were found at Stormkap, June 1907, all freshly molted and distinctly marked. Two females from Hvalrosodden, beginning of July 1908, have the cocoons of eggs with them. The epigynum of this species varies much in shape, and these specimens all have the common form shown in fig. 7.



7.

28—8—1918.